

GUIDE TO ST. ANDREW'S SHRIVENHAM



The Vale of the White Horse,
Oxfordshire

A Visitors Guide to the church of St. Andrew, Shrivenham, Oxfordshire reprinted from the Guide by Mark Child

There was a church in Shrivenham at Domesday, although the present building includes nothing of it and retains but fragments of the later mediaeval fabric. It is largely the result of integrated building by Lord Craven in 1638 and at sometime during the next 40 years. But it kept the spirit of its cruciform predecessor. When building began Jacobean design had reached its peak. Inigo Jones — the greatest architect of the time — was adapting Italian ideas into the English Renaissance. He was just completing St. Paul's, Covent Garden, for Francis Russell, 4th Earl of Bedford, and was half way through his restoration of old St. Paul's. His pioneering in measured classical design was influencing the relatively small amount of church building which was taking place in the country. But there was little enough of this outside the capital to make Shrivenham's neo-classical and neo-gothic alliance an important contribution.

The Dedication

The Caroline church is a well proportioned rectangle, constructed around the 15th century central tower, and probably to the widths of the former transepts. It consists of chancel, nave, western porch and north and south aisles. Each run the entire length of the building. It is dedicated to St. Andrew in preference to the sometime title of St. Mary — the most popular mediaeval dedications. However, a record made in 1336 associates the church at Shrivenham with St. Mary. She is perpetuated in the modern south aisle chapel which was completed in 1928. St. Andrew is also a major dedicatee in this country — fourth in popularity, with more than 600 churches named after him. Indeed, the precedent was set quite early on. When Augustine landed in Kent in AD 597 with Gregory the Great's instructions to convert the heathens, he came from the monastery of St. Andrew on the Caelian Hill at Rome. Rochester Cathedral was established, bearing the Saint's name. St. Andrew is the patron saint of fishermen, Greece, Russia and Scotland.

The Situation, and Churchyard

The church is centrally placed to the north of the village and well back from the High Street. The main approach is through the Church Walk, beginning at a point off the main road known locally as "Cross Trees". This was the centre of the village, and the site of the whipping post. The stump of the ancient village cross can still be seen. Cyril Oldrid Scott's lychgate was built in 1912, banishing the former iron gates to the nether regions of the church-yard. "I am the Resurrection and the Life" proclaims the first of several memorials to a former vicar — Rev. E. F. Hill — who was responsible

for the small amounts of Victorian restoration. He planted the approach of limes in 1900. Despite these, the elms and the network of tree-lined paths, there is a feeling of space within the church yard. The round-headed tombstones are regimented into cramped symmetry, and local moles raise their own monuments beside them. There are a few good examples of the engravers art, but generally the stones are eroded or encrusted. More than the usual number of spiky, iron grilles protect favoured tombs.

Approaches and Pathways

There are three other approaches and three pathways which lead to doors in the building. These were private ways from the houses of local worthies. The Manor House used to stand to the north west. It was pulled down following a fire early this century. The land was eventually sold and has now been used for the Manor Close development. A second path goes to the back of the lovely old house in the High Street known as "The Elms". Another leads to Shrivenham House which used to be the dower house to Beckett. It is now the home of the officer commanding The Royal Military College of Science.

Main Building in Outline

The church is centrally placed. It is built of rubble with dressed ashlar quoins at the angles, in contrast to the blocks of tooled oolitic limestone which are more common in the area. A continuous, moulded string course snakes around the building, forming the hoods above the windows. There are no buttresses except for a pair of shallow two-stage constructions. These are attached to — rather than supporting — the west wall, each side of the porch. They are only 7" at their widest and may well be 13th century, and built into the only remaining fragment of wall of that date. All the windows are large, square-headed on the exterior, with cusped cinquefoils. Those each side of the porch have three lights, and the one between them has five. The windows in the east wall are similarly arranged. There are six four-light windows of the same type in both the north and south walls. The stone mullions are generally in a poor state and have been renewed on the north side. All have clear glass set into lattice work.

The Sundials, The Unpierced Parapet

Apart from the moulded string course, the exterior of the church is not decorated, the only additions being an oval memorial on the west face and two sundials. These are at the south west corner and are simply incised with iron gnomons. An inscription below dates them as 1720. The building is surmounted by an unpierced parapet which continues along the angle of the gables at the east and west ends.

George the 7th Viscount above, v
had 3 daughters: Constance (B
Florence.

Percy the 8th Viscount above had

- 1, WALTER BULKELY became the 9
- 2, Alice.
- 3, Evelyn.

Walter Bulkely the 9th Viscount H

- 1, WILLIAM REGINALD became the
- 2, Walter.
- 3, Rupert.
- 4, Percy.
- 5, Maude.
- 6, Violet.
- 7, Hilda.

WALTER, 2, above, had a son F
BARRINGTON and 5th BARON SHUTE

References "John Wildman" by Ma

The Tower

The 15th century tower rises in three stages above the roof of the nave. Each stage is divided by a moulded string course. The whole is surrounded by a renewed embattled parapet of five merlons on each side. There is a pinnacle at each corner, and diagonal buttresses support the structure to half way up the top stage. In each case the set-offs are half way up the stages. There is a profusion — an absolute riot — of gargoyles and grotesques. It is as if the mediaeval masons knew their work would one day crown more restrained development below. Seemingly all over the tower, people and beasts embellish both the outer faces of each buttress and the moulding immediately below the parapet. The weather moulding which once accommodated the roofs abutting the north, south and west sides of an earlier church are still in position. In each face of the upper stage is a pointed window of two lights, cinquefoiled and with hood moulding, but blocked up. In the centre of each face of the middle stage is a small, oblong opening trefoil headed below a square moulding and label. There are similar, single-light windows off centre in the north and south faces of the lower stage. Heavy angle buttresses support the tower at the south west corner, and a clock which faces the High Street can hardly be seen from it.

The Bells

The tower houses a ring of eight bells. Two modern ones were made by Gillett and Johnston of Croydon in 1948 and have as their inscription "This bell was given by members of the American and British Armed Forces, Shrivenham, 1944". The first weighs 571lbs. and the second 592lbs. The other six were the result of recasting by Mears and Stainbank (makers of Big Ben and Bow Bells) in 1908. The original bells — two of which were dated 1701 — contained an unusual amount of decoration for their makers. They were the work of Robert and William Cor (1694-1724) of the famous foundry at Aldbourne, Wiltshire. The inscriptions were meagre but the decoration included acanthus leaves, floral borders, faces, arms, scrolls, and cupids. Only the words of the old 3rd and 5th have been retained: "On Earth peace, good will towards men" and "On Earth bells do ring/In Heaven Angels sing. Hallelujah". They weigh 844 lbs. and 1159 lbs. respectively. The inscription on the treble is: "Edwardus VII R et I. Vivat/Edward F. Hill, Vicar/John G. Day, James Lawrence, Churchwardens". It weighs 646 lbs. The second weighs 756 lbs. and is inscribed "Glory to God in the Highest". The 4th invites: "Good people all that hear me ring/Be true and loyal to God and King" and weighs 955 lbs.. the 5th 1159 lbs. The tenor at 1596 lbs. points out: "I toll the funeral knell/I hail the Festal Day;/The fleeting hours I tell/I summon all to pray".

The West Porch

And now to the porch. Like the rest of the church it is paved with flagstones, and on the same level as the churchyard. A square 18th century addition with a doorway in each of the north and south walls, crowned by a classical style pediment to the west. The exact date is not known, although some late 18th century benefactors are described on a board inside, and 1764 appears on the compulsory royal arms of George III. Else-

where is the supporting cypher "GR". The two doorways here, as well as the main entrance into the nave and those at either side of the east wall of the church, are of similar design. They are all square headed with hood mouldings and labels ending with round stops with a central bead. The spandrels are not decorated, and the arches are four-centred.

The Church Interior (Military Connections)

The interior of the church is light and cool; natural light floods in through the big round-headed windows set with almost Norman-style depth into the surface clunch. The congregation can easily read their books here, and a tablet in the wall tells us that the church did not have the electric light until 1937. The eye is immediately drawn downwards into the profusion of rich, oak woodwork which to some extent detracts from the overall space. The walls throughout are lined to a height of about 5 feet. Most of this work was done in the 17th century, although there are later additions either in a similar style or complimenting it. These include the doorway which hides the newel stair behind the lectern, and the panelling round the pulpit. The latter was given by the U.S. and Commonwealth forces who were in the area in 1944. Indeed, the presence of the military pervades the building, although it is happily far enough away not to have become a military church. But its connections over 300 years are recorded around the walls. From the escapades of Admiral Barrington in 1759, to, the wall tablet in remembrance of a mid-20th century commandant at the Royal Military College of Science. All of the surface work is uniformly three panels high, surmounted by a continuous band of abbreviated triglyphs below the rail.

The Seating (The Effigy)

Seating seems to be squeezed into every available space which isn't taken up by a small table. Most of it originates from 1887 but incorporates some material from the high pews which were then taken down. The clergy seats and choir stalls are modern. To a large extent the seating obscures an unusual number of memorial tablets which make up a large section of the floor. The footfalls of time have erased many of the inscriptions, but some remain in the aisles. There are prominent mid-17th century commemoration brass plates in the floor of the nave. The recumbent effigy of stone in the south aisle was long out of doors and has weathered beyond reasonable recognition. It was still in the churchyard as late as 1887; it has been variously conjectured a friar or lady, but its general shape is not unlike that of a mediaeval knight.

The Font

Hardly in the west door is the late 12th century font with its octagonal bowl. It is made of the popular — if less workable — black Purbeck marble. Its texture, size and uniform proportions saves it from being aesthetically at odds with its classical surroundings. Imagine the contrasting effect which might have resulted had the Norman font been fashioned of stone, with similar decoration to nearby Stanton Fitzwarren. The

This was Henry Mar
Civil War, and whose

In the year 1654, the
the "Long" Parliamen
to sign the "recognitio
"republicans" in lodgi
Later he promised not
land deals.

When the Protector die
the army remained sta
over Windsor Castle fo
for the Restoration of C

In 1666 John Wildman
the 2nd Duke of Buckin
the following year show
Accounts under Buckin
Wildman and his son v
law and enabled Wildr
prison and into the cou
in the famous Rye Ho
execution.

In 1685 Charles II died.
the illegitimate son Mon
Monmouth landed, the p
victory at Sedgemoor. T
following and in 1688 Jan

William of Orange ther
1688 William and Mary
active in the invasion a
regained his lost possessio

In the new regime Wil
acted as a spy and now w

He was knighted in 169
at court. A year later,
St. Andrew's Church. H
him.

sides of the bowl are each 13½" wide and contain two undecorated, semi-circular arches in relief. These are plain and undecorated but the lower edge of the bowl is moulded. It is 11" deep, as is the circular stem of stone below. The whole is raised 31" from the ground on a base of three octagonal steps. Sadly its cramped position does it little justice and does not reflect the font's importance.

The West Window

The central window above is of particular interest since it contains a segmental arch springing from 13th-century corbels on either side. These are — in effect — dwarf vaulting shafts with moulded capitals and bases which include nail head ornamentation. These features are not repeated elsewhere in the church. (The window has been restored with modern materials).

The Nave Arcades

The round heads to the windows are paralleled by the semi-circular arches in the nave arcade. There are three bays on each side, forming high arcades. They spring from Tuscan columns which are built of chalk and with such a prominent entasis that they seem to soar. The eye would have trouble with its perspective were it not for the anchoring woodwork below. Each column has a twelve-candle corna in wrought iron, and a moulded capital and base. The arrangements of candles are complimented by the similarly styled five station candelabra in each window of the aisles. Above, the roof of the nave is supported by six slightly-cambered tie beams resting on plain angled corbels. The boarding in the "triangle" above is an infilling of decorated wooden tracery.

Barrington Memorials

Throughout the church are many memorials to various Viscounts Barrington Barons Shute of Beckett, their friends and relations. These take the form of mural brasses, marbles and ledger stones. Many include coats of arms. In the nave and aisles are a number of noteworthy memorials. There is a brass to George William, 7th Viscount Barrington and 1st Baron Shute (died 1886), and another which the 7th Viscount put up in memory of his friend Benjamin Disraeli (d. 1881). The 6th Viscount Barrington (d. 1867) also has a brass. A ledger stone in the south aisle remembers various members of the Hinton family of Bourton (d. 1705, 1709, 1710). Similarly in the north aisle are ledger stones to the Blagroves of Watchfield (d. 1702-1784).

The Pulpit

The oak pulpit was once part of a three decker: a Caroline construction influenced by the Jacobean designs of living memory. It is in the shape of a panelled hexagon with nicely proportioned balusters at the angles. Each of the main panels represents a round-headed arch with impost and stylised jamb stones in relief, drawn into an apparently deep splay by the use of false perspective. The base of the splay employs conventional strapwork, and each arch is protected by a straight hood moulding with stops. Above, the spiky tester has pendant drops; a design incorporated into the opposite doorway some 300 years later.

The Tower Arches

The blocks which form the piers of the 13th century tower are deeply tooled. High in the south support is a hound-headed doorway. This once led to the roof loft of which — like the western gallery removed in 1890 — there is no trace. The four arches below the tower are pointed perpendicular, and the mouldings continue to the ground without supporting impost or pillars. The vaulting between them may well be of later construction, and is certainly fairly restrained. There is a bell opening in the centre. The organ in the north arch was largely the work of Lindsay Gerrard, formerly of Lechlade, Gloucester, in 1912.

The Chancel Memorials

The chancel ceiling is of four cambered tie beams resting on plain, angled corbels. It is bounded by wood and wrought iron screens which are 19th century workmanship. These lead into the north and south aisles the vestry and chapel respectively. The floor is almost entirely made up of ten large ledger stones, some of which have well-made coats of arms. There are marble monuments on the east wall and the tower piers, which give an excessive amount of biographical detail. A sharp contrast to the economy-style wall tablets of the 20th century elsewhere. These give the briefest notes and leave the rest to the memories of but a single generation. Note the memorials connected with Elizabeth Hale (d. 1721) and Sir John Wildman (d. 1693). The latter is particularly interesting. He was, at different times Member of Parliament for Scarborough and Wootton Bassett, and Postmaster General. In between he seems to have spent most of his time in prison, firstly for his opposition to Cromwell and later for his part in the Rye House Plot of 1683. aimed at killing Charles II and the Duke of York.

Admiral Barrington

Of particular interest, too, is a high spot in the career of Admiral of the White, Hon. Samuel Barrington, who also has a monument. Whilst a Captain in charge of the

“Achilles” in 1759 he
ship of sixty guns. TH
the Frenchman’s white

TH

A fine brass chandelier
— each dated 1909 —
than 4 feet high. This
in marble of the sanct
The east window cont
kneeling in cope and r
date “IH 1505”. It pos
Abbey which had helo
was a date of rebuildi
Pleydell family are repr

Wrought iron screens v
usual dedication for L
hanging pyx which us
only half a dozen of th

The church plate inclu
chalice (1624), two pat
century plates with alle
pair of flagons (1624) a
Oxford.

"Achilles" in 1759 he encountered and captured the "Count de Florentine" — a French ship of sixty guns. The engagement took place off St. Lucia in the West Indies and the Frenchman's white flag came back to Shrivenham Church.

The Chandeliers and Coloured Glass

A fine brass chandelier dated 1726 hangs in the chancel, and there are two small ones — each dated 1909 — in the sanctuary. Other brasswork includes two candlesticks more than 4 feet high. This part of the church is distinguished by the black and white design in marble of the sanctuary floor. It is in sharp contrast to the large stones elsewhere. The east window contains the only coloured glass in the church. A bishop is shown kneeling in cope and mitre with his crozier, above a coat of arms. The piece bears the date "IH 1505". It possibly refers to John Hawkborne, the Tudor Abbot of Cirencester Abbey which had held the church at Shrivenham for about 400 years: perhaps this was a date of rebuilding. There are two other coats of arms in the east window. The Pleydell family are represented in 1607 and the Bouverie family in 1790.

The Iron Screens and Pyx

Wrought iron screens with gates separate the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene. (The more usual dedication for Lady Chapels is the Blessed Virgin Mary). Note the triple crown hanging pyx which used to preserve the Blessed Sacrament. There are thought to be only half a dozen of these in the country.

The Church Plate

The church plate includes a number of treasures. A chalice (1577), two flagons and a chalice (1624), two patens and a chalice (1636), an early 17th century cup, two 17th century plates with allegorical figures, a pewter tankard (1668) and a paten (1729). The pair of flagons (1624) are now on display in the church silver museum, Christchurch, Oxford.

the White, Hon.
in charge of the

APPENDIX 1

Extract from the Shrivenham Parish Magazine. July, September 1983.

Sir John Wildman of Beckett (1623-1693)

Of past Shrivenham inhabitants who enjoyed sufficient standing to have a memorial set up in their honour in our sacred building, the most famous seems to have been Sir John Wildman. We step over his tomb as we pass in front of the choir stalls towards the sanctuary. He lived for many years in Beckett, and was Patron of the church. His life spanned the times when the Stuarts lost the throne of England until it was secured again after the Commonwealth by the succession of William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange. Most of our information comes from a book on his life by Maurice Ashley.

Born in 1623, little is known of his ancestry and early life. He was educated in Law at Cambridge and London, and was 19 at the outbreak of the Civil War in which he fought with the Parliamentarians. During the war he married Frances, daughter of the Catholic Francis Englefield of Berkshire. There was one son, John, but Frances died. Wildman then married Lucy, daughter of Lord Lovelace. She shared his fortunes and misfortunes, and his final success at the Court of William and Mary. The son John had no children but adopted a son from his wife's family, Chute, of Kent. This son became the first Viscount Barrington.

Our account starts from the end of the first stage of the Civil War, after the Scots had abandoned Charles the First to the English. In 1647, when Wildman was 24, the King failed to recover power, which swung between the Army under Cromwell and the Parliament. John Wildman was the link between the "Levellers" who claimed ultimate power for the people and the "Agitators" who were elected from the troops. At this time he produced a famous pamphlet entitled "The Case for the Army" which later was broadened to become a Constitution for Government. He took a stand against Cromwell in the "Putney Debates" and was put in the Fleet Prison. However, he was released the following year when the second Civil War started.

Charles the First was executed in 1649. (Henry Marten, our benefactor, was one of those who signed the death warrant). The army was re-organised and Wildman was made an officer in Sir John Reynolds regiment.

John Wildman was very active in land deals concerned with the restoration of the royal estates after 1650. His legal training enabled him to acquire great wealth during the next five years.

After Charles II was defeated at Worcester in 1651 the country settled down under Cromwell. Wildman continued to oppose Cromwell and was one of the "Heathens", a prominent political group with free opinions.

Wildman was listed as Major at the Age of 30. About this time he acquired Beckett from Judge Henry Marten whose son, Henry Marten the regicide, sold lands to pay his debts.

well as the main
e church, are of
pels ending with
d the arches are

This was Henry Marten who rebuilt St. Andrew's Church after the damage of the Civil War, and whose name heads the Church Benefactors Board in the West Porch.

In the year 1654, the Protector Oliver Cromwell called a new Parliament to replace the "Long" Parliament. John Wildman was called to it but was ejected for refusing to sign the "recognition" Cromwell demanded. Soon after he was caught with army "republicans" in lodgings near Marlborough, and was secured in Chepstow Castle. Later he promised not to conspire but to help Cromwell with information on Royalist land deals.

through the big
ace clunch. The
tells us that the
y drawn down-
it detracts from
5 feet. Most of
ions either in a
hides the newel
as given by the
the presence of
ay not to have
ded around the
tablet in remem-
lege of Science.
y a continuous

When the Protector died in 1658 there was a general upheaval in the country, though the army remained stable. In one assignment during this period Col. Wildman took over Windsor Castle for the "Republic". Later General Monk controlled the country for the Restoration of Charles II.

In 1666 John Wildman, then living at Beckett, was friendly with the King's favourite the 2nd Duke of Buckingham. There are brief references in Pepys' diary for this year and the following year showing that Wildman was appointed Commissioner for the Bill of Accounts under Buckingham's influence. There were plots against the King, and Wildman and his son were often in prison. In 1679 the Habeas Corpus Act was made law and enabled Wildman's wife Lucy to obtain a writ to bring her husband out of prison and into the courts for trial. In 1683, at the age of 60, Wildman was implicated in the famous Rye House Plot against the King. He was again arrested but escaped execution.

In 1685 Charles II died. John Wildman was prominent among those who were to help the illegitimate son Monmouth take the throne from the brother James. However, when Monmouth landed, the promised support did not materialise and James' forces gained the victory at Sedgemoor. The Bloody Assize followed; but the royal cause rapidly lost its following and in 1688 James II was driven out of the country.

taken up by a
material from the
ills are modern.
l tablets which
d many of the
id-17th century
figy of stone in
ble recognition.
jectured a friar

William of Orange then pressed his claim to the throne, and after the "Invasion" of 1688 William and Mary were proclaimed King and Queen of England. Wildman was active in the invasion and his son was a captain in William's army. John Senior now regained his lost possessions.

In the new regime Wildman bought the office of Postmaster-General. He had often acted as a spy and now was virtually in command of all communications.

He was knighted in 1692, and he and his wife enjoyed the honour of being received at court. A year later, at the age of 70, he died at Beckett and was buried in St. Andrew's Church. His wife Lucy had died six months before and is buried beside him.

A.W.M.

nal bowl. It is
xture, size and
ssical surround-
e Norman font
itzwarren. The

APPENDIX 2

The Barrington Family

JOHN WILDMAN 1623-1693

Born in London, trained as lawyer. An officer under Cromwell in the Civil War. A leading "Leveller". Wrote famous pamphlet "Agreement of the People" presented to Parliament in 1649. Bought Beckett from Henry Marten the regicide in 1652. Patron of the church, buried in the chancel with his second wife. Knighted, Alderman of London, Postmaster-General under William and Mary.

JOHN WILDMAN, died 1710, only child of the above by his first wife. Captain in the Army of William and Mary. No children but adopted JOHN SHUTE of his wife's family who later became the 1st VISCOUNT BARRINGTON (in 1720). He died in 1734.

The 1st Viscount Barrington had sons —

- 1, WILLIAM became the 2nd VISCOUNT
- 2, John, became a Major General.
- 3, Dr. Shute, became Bishop of Durham (1791-1826)
- 4, Admiral Samuel, famous for the capture of the last royal trophy from the French in 1759. A fine marble flag memorial is in the church.

Major General John (2, above) had 3 sons —

- 1, WILLIAM became the 3rd VISCOUNT died in 1801.
- 2, RICHARD became the 4th VISCOUNT (died 1813).
- 3, GEORGE, became the 5th VISCOUNT (died 1829).

From George, the 5th Viscount the title descended to WILLIAM KEPPEL, probably a nephew, but the relationship is unrecorded.

WILLIAM KEPPEL the 6th VISCOUNT (died 1867) had 9 children —

- 1, GEORGE became the 7th VISCOUNT and 1st BARON SHUTE (died 1886).
- 2, PERCY, became the 8th VISCOUNT (died 1901).
- 3, William.
- 4, Bernard.
- 5, Charlotte (Countess of Strathmore).
- 6, Mary.
- 7, Caroline (Countess of Normanton).
- 8, Augusta (wife of the Archbishop of York).
- 9, Adelaid.

proach of limes in
there is a feeling
re regimented into
eside them. There
ones are eroded or
avoured tombs.

ors in the building.
Manor House used
this century. The
Close development.
h Street known as
he dower house to
Military College of

hlar quoins at the
more common in
dding, forming the
shallow two-stage
e west wall, each
13th century, and
windows are large,
side of the porch
n the east wall are
in both the north
have been renewed

not decorated, the
ndials. These are
s. An inscription
ted parapet which

George the 7th Viscount above, who was a friend of Disraeli (memorial in the church) had 3 daughters: Constance (Baroness Walden); Evelyn (Countess of Craven); and Florence.

Percy the 8th Viscount above had 3 children —

- 1, WALTER BULKELY became the 9th Viscount.
- 2, Alice.
- 3, Evelyn.

Walter Bulkely the 9th Viscount had 7 children —

- 1, WILLIAM REGINALD became the 10th Viscount (died 1960).
- 2, Walter.
- 3, Rupert.
- 4, Percy.
- 5, Maude.
- 6, Violet.
- 7, Hilda.

WALTER, 2, above, had a son PATRICK WILLIAM who is the present 11th Viscount BARRINGTON and 5th Baron SHUTE.

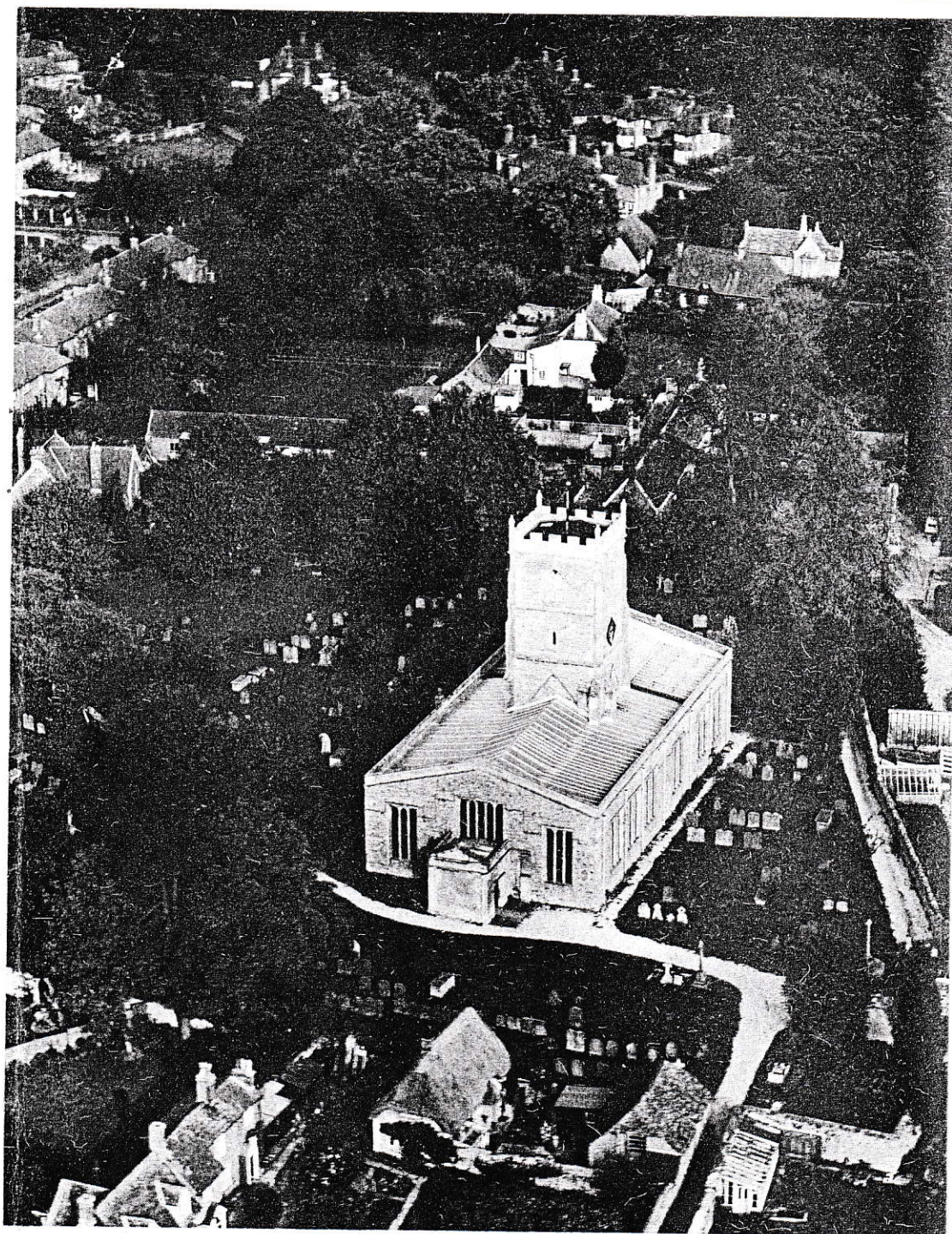
References "John Wildman" by Maurice Ashley and R.M.C.S. records.

APPENDIX 3

A List of the Vicars of Shrivenham Church

(Taken from Canon Hill's book "A record of the Parish of Shrivenham, Berkshire")

<i>Date</i>	<i>Vicar's Name</i>	<i>Patron</i>
Year		
1325	Richard De Eytoune	Abbot of Cirencester
1329	John Swayne	Abbot of Cirencester
	Nicholas Akard	Abbot of Cirencester
1350	John Hauteryne	Abbot of Cirencester
1361	Walter Bernfield	Abbot of Cirencester
1362	John May	Abbot of Cirencester
1389	David Candeler	The King
1392	William Malle	Abbot of Cirencester
1394	William Sollite	Abbot of Cirencester
1418	William Hubert	Abbot of Cirencester
1419	John Bury	Abbot of Cirencester
1420	John Outred	Abbot of Cirencester
1425	John Wakefield	Abbot of Cirencester
	John Corbyn	Abbot of Cirencester
1434	John Fitz	Abbot of Cirencester
1439	William Wardeyn	Abbot of Cirencester
1454	John Malle	Abbot of Cirencester
	Thomas Maudesley	Abbot of Cirencester
1481	Thomas Stere	Abbot of Cirencester
	John Fawle	Abbot of Cirencester
1522	John Corbet	Abbot of Cirencester
1564	John Webbe	Abbot of Cirencester
1564	John Lowe	Marjorie Harrys
1566	George Ellys	Queen Elizabeth I
1586	William Hilton	Queen Elizabeth I
1589	William Yate	Queen Elizabeth I
1597	William Pounde	Queen Elizabeth I
1648	Hugh Pugh	Queen Elizabeth I
1660	Thomas Bunce	King Charles I
1675	Benjamin Woodroffe	
1676	Thomas Kingston	King Charles II
1683	Richard Vaughan	King Charles II
1694	George Marten	King Charles II
1697	George Stephens	William and Mary
1733	Caleb Colton	King William III
1764	Barfoot Colton	King George II
1804	Edward Berens	King George III
1859	George Murray	King George III
1890	Edward Hill	Queen Victoria
1932	Cuthbert Metford	Queen Victoria
1959	Reginald Durrant	Lord Chancellor
1968	Julian Newman	Lord Chancellor
1974	John Wade	Lord Chancellor



"Aerial View of St. Andrew's Church -- 1974"